

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC BY RUSSIA.

ATTEMPT TO KILL VICTORIA.

St. John's, N. B., June 6—11 A. M.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, reached Halifax at noon on Tuesday. The Europa brings fifty-three passengers, but no specie. She will be due at Boston early on Thursday morning.

The Cambria reached Liverpool on the 21st ult.

The French had not, at last accounts, entered Rome.

Nothing important from Hungary.

Canadian affairs have not been discussed in Parliament.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to meet the Czar of Russia, at Warsaw.

Father Matthew sailed in the Ashburton on the 26th ult.

The war between the Danes and Prussians continued without any decisive result or prospect of an early issue.

The Emperor of Russia has recognized the French Republic, and simultaneously issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel, in which he speaks of the mission of his God-preserved nation, and in the name of the Almighty Leader of Battles and Lord of Victories, commands his armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and destruction of audacious and evil-intended men!

Atrocious Attempt to Assassinate the Queen.

LONDON, May 19, 1849.—Shortly after six o'clock, this evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert, while returning in an open landau from Hyde Park, down Constitution Hill, to Buckingham Palace, a laboring man, wearing a white flannel jacket, and bearing all the appearance of a mechanic, levelled a pistol at the Queen from within the railings of the Green Park, while the carriage was passing the curve of the hill, close to the triumphal arch.

The Queen and the Prince did not appear much alarmed, and the carriage, by order of the Queen, proceeded to the palace. Both were uninjured.

The miscreant, who is an Irishman named John Hamilton, who was immediately seized by one of the park keepers, and by a soldier who jumped over the rails. The pistol, it was believed, was loaded with ball. He was immediately taken to the King street station, where, at the time our report left, the scoundrel was under examination.

The greatest excitement prevails in the metropolis, in consequence of the diabolical attempt.

The man, who is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, appears to be a rational individual.

France.

In the Assembly, on the 18th, an order was passed to abolish the duty on portable liquors, which will prove a loss to the revenue of about 103,000,000 of francs.

On the 22d, the affairs of Italy being under consideration, M. Sarrans said that with regard to the Russian intervention, every one knew the ambition of the Cabinet at St. Petersburg, as well as the spirit which guides it. This intervention was a blow to European principles, and chiefly to those that at present regulate France. It is sufficient, in order to know the Czar's intentions, to read his last Manifesto, which was a declaration of war against all democratic interests.

Embarkation of Troops for Italy.

The shipment of troops for Civita Vecchia continued actively at Toulon and Marseilles. General Rostkhal has left Paris for Italy. He is the fifth General officer sent there to join Gen. Oudinot.

ROME—Attempt of the French to Cross the Tiber.

We have news from Rome to the 15th. On the 13th, the French having attempted the passage of the Tiber at Melvan Bridge, it was found that it had been blown up, in order to prevent them crossing—leaving the French forces on the two banks of the Tiber, between Palo and Rome.

At the latest advices, the vanguard of the French was four miles from the city, and that of the Neapolitans twelve miles, and there was a small body of Spaniards at Finicchio.

PRUSSIA—Manifesto of the King.

The King of Prussia has issued a Manifesto, to his subjects, in which, after condemning the standard of the revolt which has been raised by the enemies of Germany, he says that he will shortly submit a constitution, sanctioned by the other governments, which shall have unity for its basis, and will guaranty to Germany its liberty and a free representation of the people.

In conclusion, the King says: 'If my people will stand by me as I will stand by them, faithfully and with confidence, with God's blessing, a glorious blessing will not be wanting to us.'

The Siege of Berlin Prolonged—Conspiracy for an Outbreak.

Simultaneously with this part of the proclamation of the King to his people, public notices were published, announcing that the state of siege at Berlin was prolonged with increased vigor, suspending for the time being the ordinary courts, and establishing martial law in all its force.

Additional Foreign Intelligence.

Boston, June 8.

Intelligence had reached Paris that Duke D'Harcourt, Minister of the French Republic at the court of Rome, had arrived

at that court, as bearer of overtures of peace between the Roman Republic and France. All hostilities had been for some days suspended, and it was believed that the news was substantially correct.

The surrender of Boulogne is contradicted, and it is now said that the city held out and was bombarded almost to ashes, and the loss of life was said to be frightful.

The Constitutionelle Zeitung publishes a proclamation from Rossuth, at Debrechin, in which he asserts that the Russians had been defeated by Gen. Bem, and 6,000 Russians asserted to have surrendered at Kraiver, and about 30,000 followed their example at Arsa; their arms, cannon, and horses fell into the hands of the Hungarians.

A rumor was current at Ruab of the Russians having entered Hungary near Dula, and of their having suffered a defeat from Demlirsky.

The news of the defeat of the Russians by Bem is confirmed, though we still want authentic details of that important action.

HUNGARY.

The London Times confirms the victory gained by the Hungarians over the Russians at Presborg.

Positive news was received of the surrender of Ossen at discretion. The booty to Hungarians embraced military chests of 2000 muskets, 10 batteries and communications; 14,000 Hungarians were killed during the assault.

Georgy addressed the commander-in-chief of Austria, calling on him to treat the prisoners with humanity.

From the Spirit of the Times.

Distressing News From Ireland.

Misery and starvation appears to be the fate of that glorious country. If the people do not all emigrate they must die of either hunger or disease.—But emigration is fast going on. In the House of Commons, Mr. Monsell said that emigration was going on—but the persons who were emigrating were the employers of labor—they were farmers, with capital. The returns from Kilkenna, Kanurk, Thurles, Macroom, all testified to the emigration of comfortable farmers from all parts of Ireland. He had at least 70 returns to the same effect.

The Westport district, in the county of Mayo, is in an awful position. A petition to the House of Commons states this district is reduced to utter destitution—the great bulk of the people, starving, while the lands from which they have been banished lie for the most part a barren waste.

In most instances the sick and aged have no house to shelter them, and at night covering to screen them from the clemency of the weather; they are seen in this deplorable condition, in the holes and sandpits along the line, and themselves having been generally banished to demolish their cabins as a condition to obtain out-door relief.

Another account says, 'The people, withering with fear and in multitudes, deaths numerous, but coffins few, buried without coffins in dykes and ditches, and many—many disfigured by rats. In one mountainous parish, upwards of nineteen hundred of God's people fell victims to this devouring famine—more than seven hundred families are wandering without a house to put their heads into.'

In the country of Westmeath upwards of six thousand acres of rich grazing lands are to be let, the owners being unable to stock them with cattle. In Meath and other counties of Leinster, many grazing farms are untenanted, the former occupiers having sold off or emigrated.

A writer in the London Times says: 'You have no idea of the state of the gentry in this county (Roscommon). I mean those who have nothing but estates; they are starving—yes, indeed, starving! A lady, who has an estate of three hundred acres of land forever, at 6p. per acre, has just been to tell me that for 27 hours her family has not tasted food!'

The military is being reduced. Ten regiments of cavalry, twenty-six of infantry, and nine depots of infantry regiments are now stationed in Ireland, making about 31,000 men of all ranks. As the 75th foot is now in course of embarkation at Cork for India, and the 59th is to proceed in a few weeks to Hong Kong, there will be a reduction of about 2,203 men.

Hungary.

Hungary, at this moment, is attracting the attention of the whole world. Her success and the justness of her cause, secure her universal sympathy.—She has never been a province of Austria, but always an independent kingdom. Her relations to Austria began by an union of their crowns through marriage. The Emperor of Austria became, by virtue of the same manner Austria allied herself to Bohemia. But Hungary retained her Diet, her ministry, and her constitution inviolate. She stands whole now, as she stood 800 years ago. The relative and ally of Austria, she has proved her devotion to the empire by boundless sacrifices. Still she has resisted every attempt to destroy her constitution, or to merge her in the empire. She would not be taxed or levied upon for soldiers, without the consent of her Diet, a body elective, and assembling every three years. What is now called her insurrection, is but a struggle to retain her constitution and nationality, which Austria, sworn to protect, has sought to destroy, that Hungary might be known only as a portion of Austria.

The population of Hungary is 8,000,000, or one third of what has been called the Austrian Empire. Croatia is properly a province of Hungary, though the Croats have been set upon the Hungarians by Austria, and defeated as they deserved.

The Hungarians are brave, generous, proud, and quite as intelligent as the Austrians. They have a noble country, highly cultivated and well governed. They are the finest soldiers in Europe. Kossuth, who has been elected the first President of Hungary, and who is the leader of her armies, is one of the middle classes, and the most eloquent man in the nation. Georgy is little more than a Hungarian boy in years, though old in genius and valor. Bem and Dembinski are Poles, the former a noble, and one of the best military leaders in the world. Hungary can bring into the field between 200,000 and 300,000 soldiers, of whom 50,000 are mounted. Her chances of ultimate triumph are great.—N. Y. Sun.

Interesting Correspondence.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 1, 1849.

HON. J. S. BLACK.

DEAR SIR:—We cannot permit the statue which dissolves our official connection with you, to take effect, without presenting to you our assurances of sincere friendship and esteem.

Although the period of that connection has been rendered comparatively brief, yet the ability and integrity which, during its existence, has characterized the administration of justice in your hands, could not fail to attract our admiration; and the social, as well as official intercourse, which has existed between us—can never fail to afford us the most pleasing recollections.

The distance of your residence from us, now forbids the prospect of our meeting with you as often as would be desirable, but we will indeed, highly value any opportunities, that may hereafter be afforded us of renewing an acquaintance and strengthening a friendship so happily commenced.

Be assured that in separating from us, you bear with you, our kindest regards and best wishes for your welfare and happiness. Yours Truly,

S. S. Blair, John Cresswell, D. H. Hofeius, J. M. Bell, Jos. Kemp, R. A. McMurtre, Thad. Banks, Samuel Calvin.

SOMERSET, May 17, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—I received yesterday your letter of the 8th inst., in which you express your approbation of my official conduct, while I presided in the Courts of Blair County, and your warm wishes for my future welfare. It would be mere affectation in me to deny that this proof of your regard has gratified me exceedingly.

This is the division which our system makes early spiritual responsibility, the largest share. The roughness considered, is thrown upon the shoulders of the common Pleas. Their duties are civil and criminal, and they are obliged to decide upon the most important cases, affecting the most important rights of suitors, without leaving them the chance of appeal. These duties are performed, for the most part, in the face of the public, in the presence of the parties interested, and under the scrutiny of the bar. It often becomes necessary to apply obscure principles to subjects entirely new, without time for consulting books, or leave for reflection. Add to this, that the law, so far from being one of the exact sciences, is proverbially uncertain; that honest and intelligent men differ about every case that arises. No human being can expect to do the laborious and difficult business of a judicial magistrate without incurring some displeasure. The wonder is, that any one who undertakes it does not become utterly odious. The errors, which he cannot help but make, exposes him to the censure of good men; and his most successful efforts to do right may excite the enmity of the bad. The exquisitely organized intellect of Bacon, united with the conscientious love of justice which so marked the character of Hale, would scarcely round off the circle of mental and moral graces with sufficient fullness to make a perfect judge. Certain I am, that if a judge, even thus fitted, would try to please all men he would signify fail.

The less a public man deserves the approbation of his fellow citizens, the more he is indebted to those who sustain him notwithstanding his defects. His gratitude ought to be according to his merits, but calculated by the rule of inverse proportion. Measuring my obligations to you by this standard my thanks are boundless. For I am conscious of having at least my share of judicial imperfections. Each one of you must have seen and felt this very often. But you closed your eyes upon my numerous faults, and gave to all my acts a construction obstinately charitable, and perseveringly kind. Of course, I owe this to your conviction (a conviction which I did me no more than justice) that I at least meant well, both for the public and the bar, collectively and individually.

Distant as my residence is from yours, I hope that an occasional re-union may not be altogether impossible. But whether we must meet again or have separated forever, be assured, that I value your good opinion as highly as I do any earthly treasure, except the consciousness of having honestly tried to deserve it.

I am most truly,

Yours, &c., J. S. BLACK.

To Messrs. Blair, Cresswell, and others, members of the Blair County Bar.

THE DEATH SONG OF A MURDERER.—Since the conviction of Conrad Vinter, for the murder of Mrs. Cooper, in Baltimore county, and his confinement in his cell, awaiting the expiation of his crime upon the gallows, he passes the most of his leisure hours in performing on the Accordion. Fearing that all hope for commuta-

tion of his punishment from the forfeiture of his life upon the gallows to the penitentiary for life is in vain, he is composing a dirge, which he asks permission to perform, on his way from his cell, to the place of execution. This unfortunate man made a confession in which he exonerates Paul Kunkel, from all knowledge or participation of the crime of Mrs. Cooper's death, and asserts that he never saw Kunkel until he met him at Parkton, after the deed had been committed. Vinter will be executed on the 20th July.

Life in London.

An English paper says—The fashionable world have been very busy in attending the sale at Gore House—Lady Bessington's wonderful and long renowned abode of intellectual luxury, where the sumptuous predictions of the mistress of the house, and the artistic genius of Count D'Orsay, had accumulated more than one thousand articles of rarity and vertu.—Every thing—paintings, drawings, statuary, china, books, Napoleon relics, gobelin tapestry, and furniture of every kind, of the rarest and costliest materials, and most recherche construction and manufacture—is to be brought to the hammer.—More than six hundred equipages lined the road between Knights bridge on the one side, and Hammersmith on the other, entirely throwing in the shade all that had been witnessed on a similar occasion, even at Strawberry Hill. On the Tuesday and Wednesday previous to the sale, when the premises were 'on view,' by special order from the auctioneer, it is said that the largest number of the beau monde ever assembled at any such place at one time were present. Six Dukes were in the Countess's Library at the same moment, two of them being owners of the chief 'show houses' in this county—Devonshire and Sutherland. Peculiar circumstances had thrown a celebrity around Gore House which was quite unexampled in this country, such as we do not imagine ever existed, even in the days of Horace Walpole, and Mary Montague, and parallel to which can only be sought for, and not easily found, during the Voltairean era in France. Louis Napoleon, who has long been on the most intimate terms of friendship with Count D'Orsay is understood to have provided honorable and lucrative, though not prominent employment in the service of the republic for the Count, who will henceforth reside permanently in France, affording at least one striking refutation of the fallacy of the axiom which forbids faith being placed in princes.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—Most of our readers recollect that some months ago, a man named John Scott, professing to be deaf and dumb, met with a serious accident in this place. Since that time, he has been treated by some of our citizens as an object of sympathy. He was writhing under the severest pain, and being deaf and dumb he could only express it by signs. By degrees he recovered, until with the assistance of crutches, he could walk his room. About this time he was taken with the typhoid fever, which reduced him so low that for a time his life was despaired of. Up to Sunday night there was no change, until some time during the night, Mr. Covington, the gentleman at whose house he is staying, was awakened by a noise in the sick man's room. Fearing something had happened to him he went up immediately, and strange as it may seem—the deaf and dumb man was talking and could hear! as perfectly as any one. Since he began to talk, he says he was but four years old when he lost the power of speech and hearing, and remained so for twenty-four years. We know not what to say! It strikes us as one of the most singular occurrences on record.—Rutherford (Tenn.) Telegraph.

Ex-President Polk has quietly settled down in his beautiful residence, on an eminence near the Capitol. The cares and responsibilities of the most exalted position in the civil government are laid aside, and the late President, mingling daily with his fellow-citizens in the streets of our beautiful city as one of the sovereign people, is, we doubt not, a happier man than when in Washington, burdened with the weight of his vast responsibilities, and surrounded with the throng who looked to him as the dispenser of patronage and place. Mr. Polk looks ten years younger than when he landed here six weeks ago. The fire of his eye has never been quenched, and he has recovered the elasticity of step and the healthful complexion of which sickness had temporarily deprived him.—Nashville Union.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A distressing accident, is stated to have occurred at the Falls of Niagara, a few days ago, in consequence of three men attempting to cross the river in a skiff.

As they neared the middle of the river, the current which at present is unusually rapid in consequence of the projection of the coffer dams on either side, speedily overpowered their efforts to resist it, and rising as if to view the inevitable death before them, they were swept, stern on, into the rapids. Their boat, tossing from one rock to another, in a few moments was seen to capsize; the men rose, clinging to the gunwales, and were hurried on, until an opposing rock dashed the boat into fragments. Two disappeared at once; the other was seen erect, the water to his knees, but in a moment after he was hurled down and seen no more.

A modern author, writing on Austria, gives a very unfavorable picture of the rule of that government. He says that no inhabitant can change his dwelling or

lodging without notifying the same to the police; and if he wishes to insert a notice or advertisement in a newspaper, it must be submitted to them. The machinery of the police establishment is immense embracing in it the greatest variety of department. There are the executive; the passports and residence; the roads; the buildings, the carriage; the town districts, &c., each of which is presided over by a Hof-rath, or councillor, through whose business crawls with such tedious steps, that private energy would be discouraged by the obstruction were that virtue known.

NECESSITY FOR KNOWING SPANISH.—The adventurers bound to California should acquire some little knowledge of Spanish, or they will be puzzled when they get into the Spanish country, where even the mules understand no other language. One of a company who started from Vera Cruz could not get his mule to budge, though he kicked, beat and cursed him in choicest English. The mule only pricked up his ears at the strange sounds. At length a Mexican gave him the words, 'mulas, vamos, sst, sst,' and away the animal went at the stop of his speed. The rider now had as great difficulty to stop him, for he knew no Spanish word, and was obliged to hire an interpreter between him and his mule.

BURIED FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS.—Lord Lindsay, in his travels, writes that while wandering amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least 2,000 years of age. In examining the mummy after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that tuberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautiful dahlia.

The California Emigrants.

The St. Joseph Adventurer, of the 18th, says that, up to that date, 2850 wagons had crossed the ferry opposite that landing, and at the ferries a few miles above the town; and about 15,000 had crossed the ferries above Savannah Landing and Council Bluffs. That paper adds: 'The average is about four persons, eight oxen or mules to each wagon, making the number now on the plains, who have crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Council Bluffs, and intermediate ferries, 4,350 wagons, 17,400 men, and 34,800 animals. There are but arriving, or remaining on the eastern bank of the river.'

Cholera Dispatches.

CINCINNATI, June 8.

Thirty-one new cases of cholera and four deaths have been reported to-day.

St. Louis.—Two reports from Cemeteries, on Wednesday, number twenty-five interments—eighteen of cholera, and seven of other diseases.

New York, June 8.—Board of Health, at noon, to-day, reported twelve deaths by cholera.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Deaths by cholera have been unaccountably reported to-day.

SALEM, MASS., June 7, sailor recently discharged from the Independence, died of cholera to-day.

BOSTON, June 8.—No deaths of cholera have been reported to-day.

Plunder of India.

By the following account of the plunder which the British army gained at the capture of Mooltan, it is that there is no lack of stimulus to the cupidity of the invaders of the Punjab.—The treasures discovered in the granary chambers of the citadel appear altogether of oriental magnificence of Asiatic profusion. Descending the cavities in which the treasures of the fortress had been accumulated, the inspecting officer is said to have found gold, and indigo, and salt, and sulphur, and of every description heaped together in endless profusion; enormous hoards of wheat on one hand, on the other inexhaustible stores of rice; stacks of vessels brimming with their contents; bales upon bales of costly silks and gorgeous silks; chest after chest of jeweled scarbards blazing with diamonds; tiers of copper canisters to the brim with gold mohurs. 'For pen,' says a correspondent of the Gazette, 'cannot describe the variety of wealth displayed to the inquisitive Tumbrils, under strong guards, been moving to and fro with gold to the day. And, in addition to these four or five crores of specie were seen to be concealed beyond the already discovered—one crore of gold being one million of pounds sterling. All these treasures have been given as plunder to the army by the general. If General Scott had seen the same style, when should he have heard the last of it from the British?—Boston Courier.

Orleans Picayune tells us of a fellow traveler, with more liquor on than he could conveniently carry.

'Halt! the matter now!' said a friend of the inebriated individual had just rufly,' said the fellow, so drunk why, he tried to articulate, 'why he was, a lot of my friends have why, he betted liquor on the race, and they've got me to hold the race for them!'

LANDS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber having divided four Townships of Land containing altogether about 1200 Acres.

into suitable Farms, will offer them at public sale at the town of Indiana, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday the 27th of June next, if not previously sold, at of private sale.

These lands, formerly known as a part of the Gilpin & Fisher lands, are situated on Corrie's Run, about five miles west of Indiana, on the public pike road toward Kittanning, and also on the township or county road, and have been divided into farms of from 100 to 200 acres. They are all good soil, well watered, and have a suitable apportionment of timber and meadow lands. The farms or cleared lands have been several years settled—having been kept under improving leases, and cultivated with a proper proportion of grass and clover. The lands will be further described under the general and recent surveys, and will be shown and terms of sale made known upon application to the subscriber, at his residence at Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD SHOENMAKER.

June 7, 1849.—35-36.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, commencing Monday, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1849.

Dougherty vs Same	vs Shoenberger et al
Mezell's Adm's vs Shaffer, Adm's	vs Same
Zahn, Adm's vs Carpenter	vs Moore's Adm's
St. Clair vs Harris	vs Christy
Austin vs Kelly's Adm's	vs Hale & Gates
Kelly vs Parrish	vs Graff
Coleces vs Blouse & Fouse	vs Trefitz et al
Douglas vs Jackson	vs Trefitz et al
King vs Jones	vs Jones
Regan vs Young & Sargeant	vs Young & Sargeant
Conifer uso vs Murray	vs Murray
Penl vs Younkun	vs Younkun
Sam vs Ritter	vs Ritter
Sm vs Smay	vs Smay
Boe Ex's vs Patterson	vs Patterson
Bigham et al vs Conway	vs Conway
McIntire vs McKernon	vs McKernon
De vs Parrish	vs Parrish
Alon vs Piff	vs Piff
James Adm'r vs M'Farland	vs M'Farland
Gough vs Knepper	vs Knepper
James Adm's vs Jones	vs Jones
McDowell vs James	vs James
	vs Morrison

Wm. KITTELL, Prothonotary.

May 15, 1849.—32 te.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at an Adjourned Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, commencing on Monday the 9th day of July, A. D. 1849.

Blodget vs Glaz's Ex's	vs Glaz's Ex's
Dodson vs Hahsayer	vs Hahsayer
Collins vs M'Gough et al	vs M'Gough et al
Dougherty vs Dunlap	vs Dunlap
Rhey vs Pringle	vs Pringle
Byroad vs M'Kee	vs M'Kee
Brown vs Bell et al	vs Bell et al
Smith's Assignees vs Blouse & Fouse	vs Blouse & Fouse
Douglas vs Gutwalt	vs Gutwalt
Rheigh vs Newman et al	vs Newman et al
Cobich for use of Kimport vs Feulon	vs Feulon
Todd's Ex's vs Morrison	vs Morrison
Mittenberger vs Curran's Adm'r's	vs Curran's Adm'r's
Clark & Co. vs Hessel	vs Hessel
Shoenmaker vs Williams et ux	vs Williams et ux
Kopelin vs Rotor	vs Rotor
Smith vs Glaze	vs Glaze
Commercer vs Same	vs Same
Same vs M'Farland	vs M'Farland
Barnes' Adm'r vs Barnes	vs Barnes
Cunningham & Kells vs Allbaugh	vs Allbaugh
Teater vs Trefitz	vs Trefitz
Dibert & Osborn vs Jones	vs Jones
Jones' Adm'r vs James	vs James
Paul vs Dunlap et al	vs Dunlap et al
Cobough vs Canan	vs Canan
States vs Trefitz	vs Trefitz
Herslberger vs Trefitz	vs Trefitz

Wm. KITTELL, Prothonotary.

May 15, 1849.—32 te.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber either for Jon Wont, Advances or Subscriptions, will please call and settle up their accounts on or before the 20th of July. By attending to this notice they will save costs.

June 7, 1849.—35-36.

D. C. ZAHM.

BONNETS!

LADIES' SUPER FRENCH LACE, CHINA PEARL, and BRAID BONNETS, just received and for sale by

LITZINGER & TODD.

WOOLLEN & COTTON TWEEDS and PANT STUFFS, cheap for cash or country produce, to had at

Buchanan's Store.

FISH, SALT, FLOUR and BACON sold at the store of

J. S. BUCHANAN.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES, a large lot, for sale low at

Buchanan's Store.

JUST received, a large lot of English and French CLOTHS, Blue, Black and Grey CASSIMERES, and SATINETS of every variety, at the store of

JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

A large lot of Bleached and Brown Muslins, just received, and for sale very low at the store of

MURRAY & ZAHM.

April 12, 1849.

LOCUST POSTS.

An excellent lot of Locust Posts suitable for fencing on hand and for sale by

MURRAY & ZAHM.

April 12, 1849.

25 DOZEN BOOTS and SHOES

of all kinds just received and for sale at Buchanan's Store.

Buchanan's Store.

JOB WORK

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.